

Informational Meeting On Water, Sewer and Stormwater

A presentation to the
Metro Council
Thursday, Feb. 5, 2009



The Issue

Nashville is at a decision point.

- We are blessed with an ample supply of clean water;
- But, we have an aged water/sewer system.
- We have a storm water problem and no storm water policy.
- We have increasing demand for all services.
- And, we have no money to address these issues.
- We need to solve this problem now, before it becomes a crisis.



Scott Potter,
Director of Metro Water Department

Water

Omohundro Water Treatment Plant



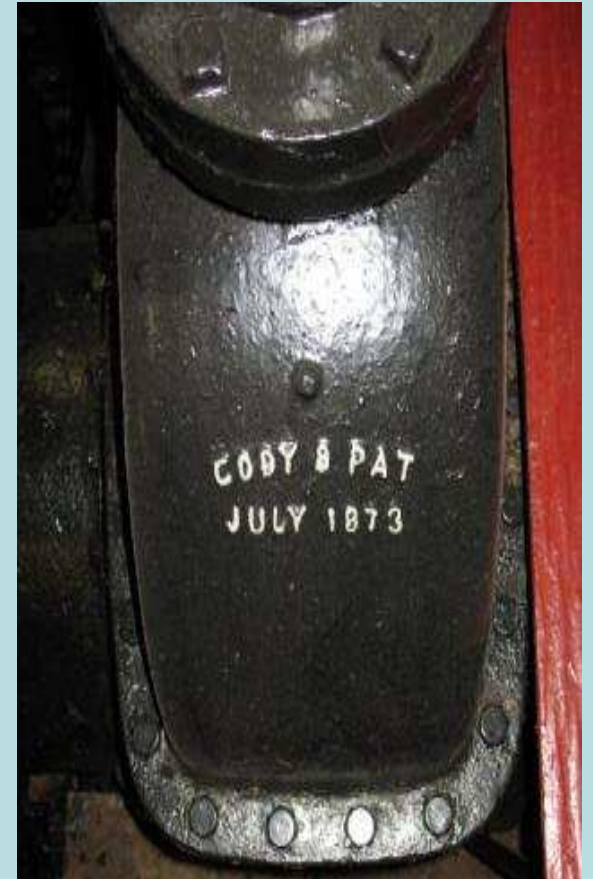
- **On the National Historic Register**
- **Pumping Station constructed in 1889**
- **Filter Plant constructed in 1928**
- **90 MGD Capacity**
- **Zero Violations in 2008**

K. R. Harrington Water Treatment Plant



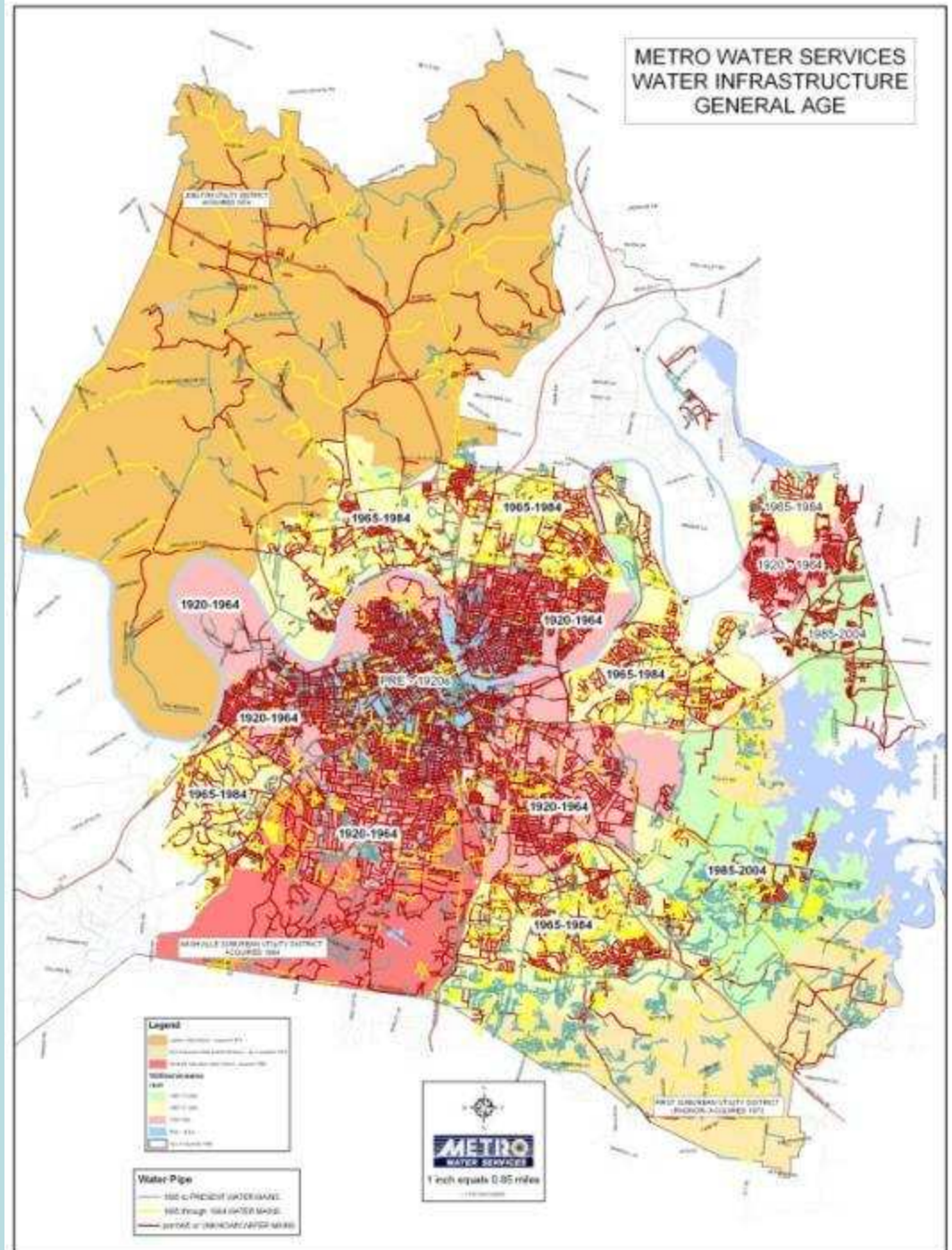
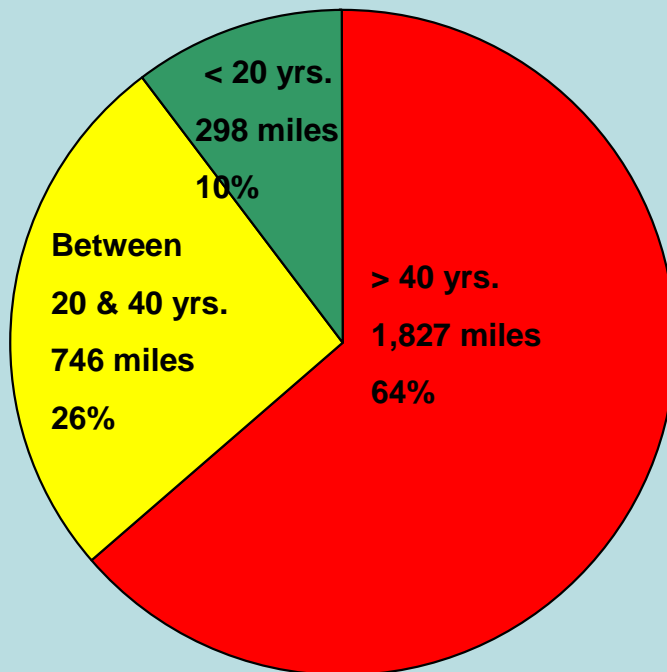
- **Constructed in 1976**
- **90 MGD Capacity**
- **Zero Violations in 2008**

Omohundro Water Treatment Plant



Water Infrastructure Age


- Red > 40 years old (or unknown)
- Yellow = 20 to 40 years old
- Green < 20 years old



Water Distribution System



- **2,994 miles of water mains – 1" to 60"**
- **57 Water pumping stations**
- **44 water storage tanks**



Facts in Brief: Water System

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>% change</u>
Water Customers	136,468	174,286	27.7%
Avg. Daily Treatment	89.7 MGD	97 MGD	7.8%
Max Daily Demand	107.2 MGD	137.3 MGD	28%
Distribution Lines	2,571 miles	2,944 miles	14.5%
Fire Hydrants	16,792	19,914	19%
Reservoirs	42	44	4.8%

Construction/Repair



**Rupture of a 60”
transmission main
in Elm Hill Pike**



**Elm Hill Pike as a result of 60”
water transmission line failure**

Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation East Nashville Phase 2

- Original water mains installed between 1912 - 1937
- Cleaned and lined 64,000 feet of 12" main and 2,800 feet of 8" main
- Project cost = \$6.9 million



RESULTS

- Flows increased 65%
- Efficiency increased 135%

Wastewater Treatment

Central WWTP 2008 NACWA Gold Award

**Capacity:
250 MGD**

**Wet weather
capacity:
330 MGD**

**Initially
constructed
in 1958**



Dry Creek WWTP 2008 NACWA Gold Award

**Capacity:
60 MGD**

**Constructed
in 1961**

**Located
in the
Rivergate
area**



Whites Creek WWTP 2008 NACWA Gold Award

**Capacity:
75 MGD**

**Constructed
in 1975**

**Located in
the
Bordeaux
area**



Biosolids Management Facility Central WWTP





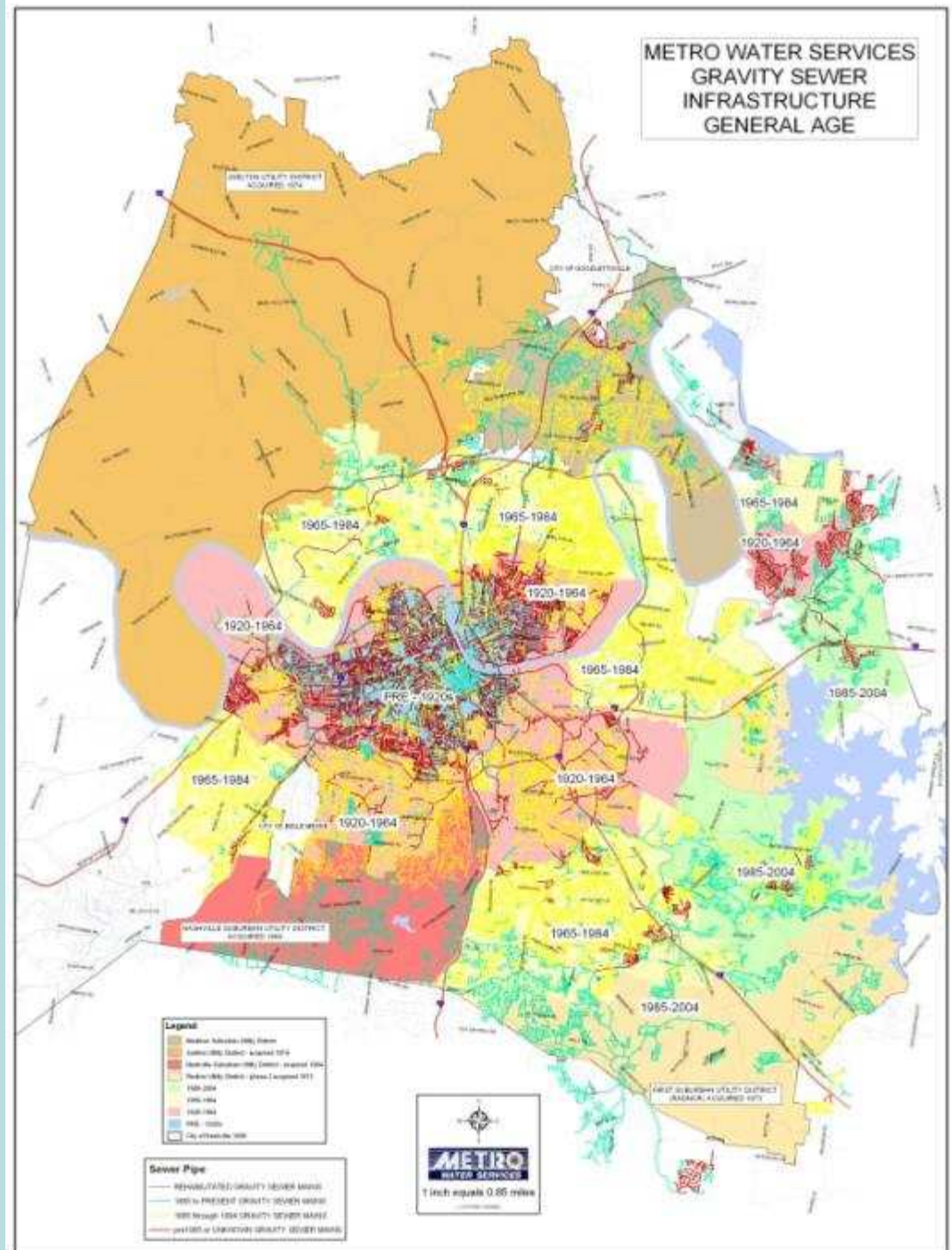
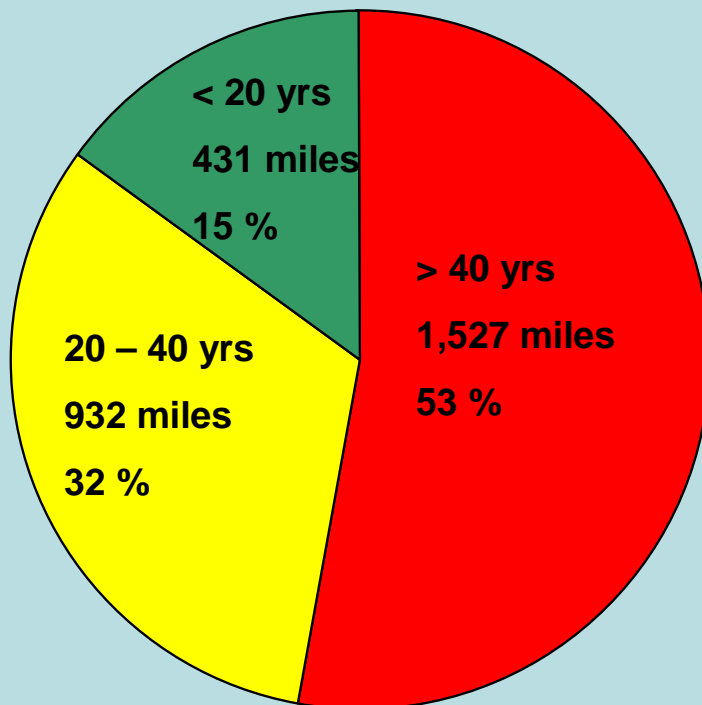


Wilson Branch CSS

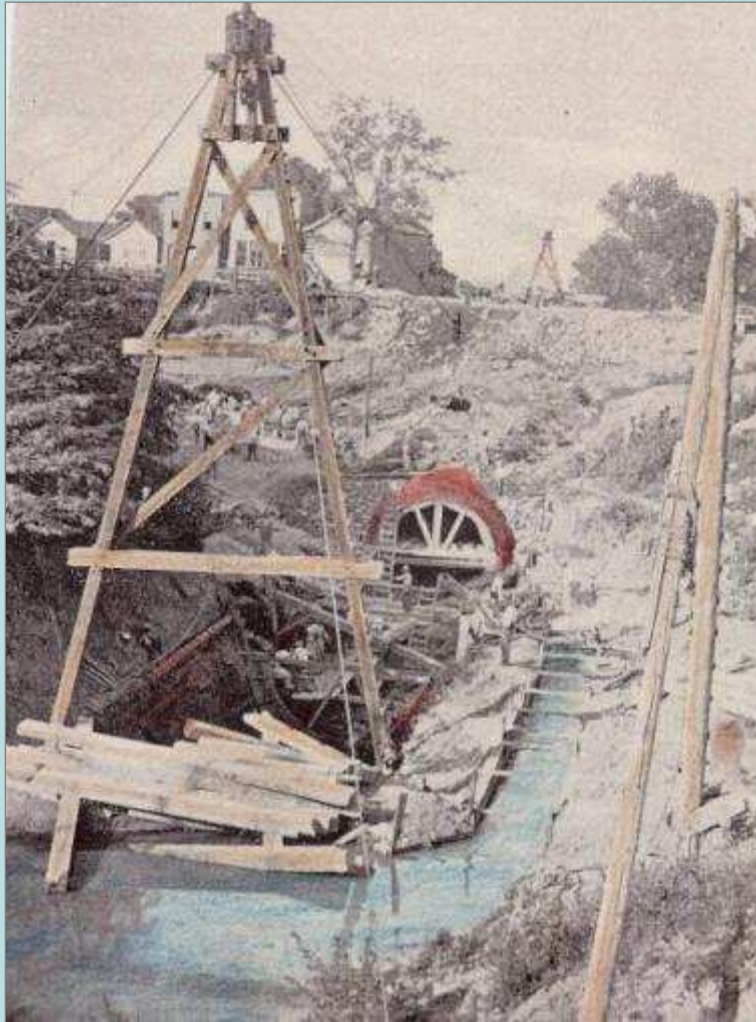
**Old Stone Bridge
2nd & Demonbreun St.**

Sewer Infrastructure Age

- Red > 40 years old (or unknown)
- Yellow = 20 to 40 years old
- Green < 20 years old




Sewage Collection System



- Over 2,800 miles of sewer mains - 8" to 84"
- 220 miles of combined sewer mains - up to 16.5 ft.
- 103 sewer pumping stations

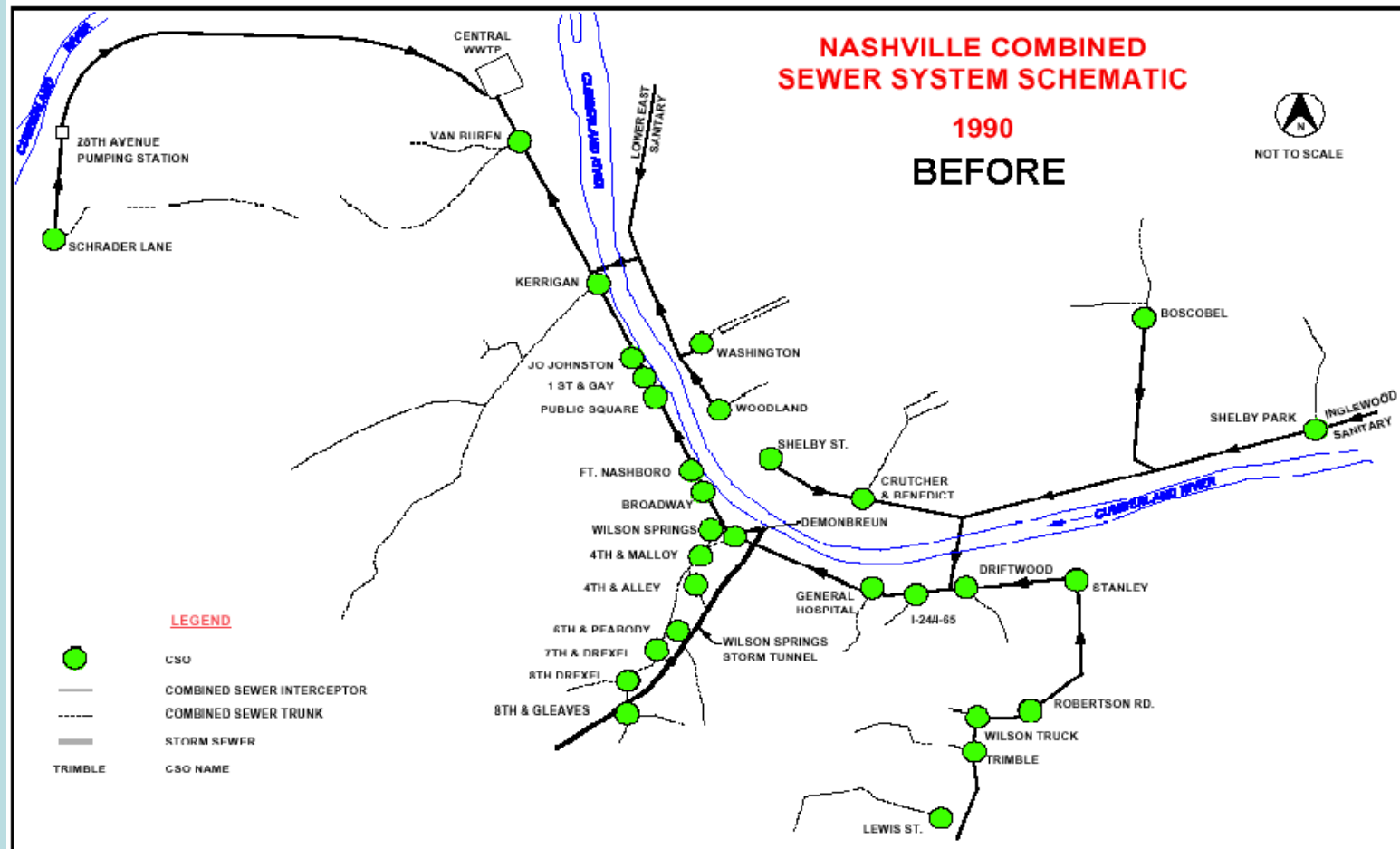




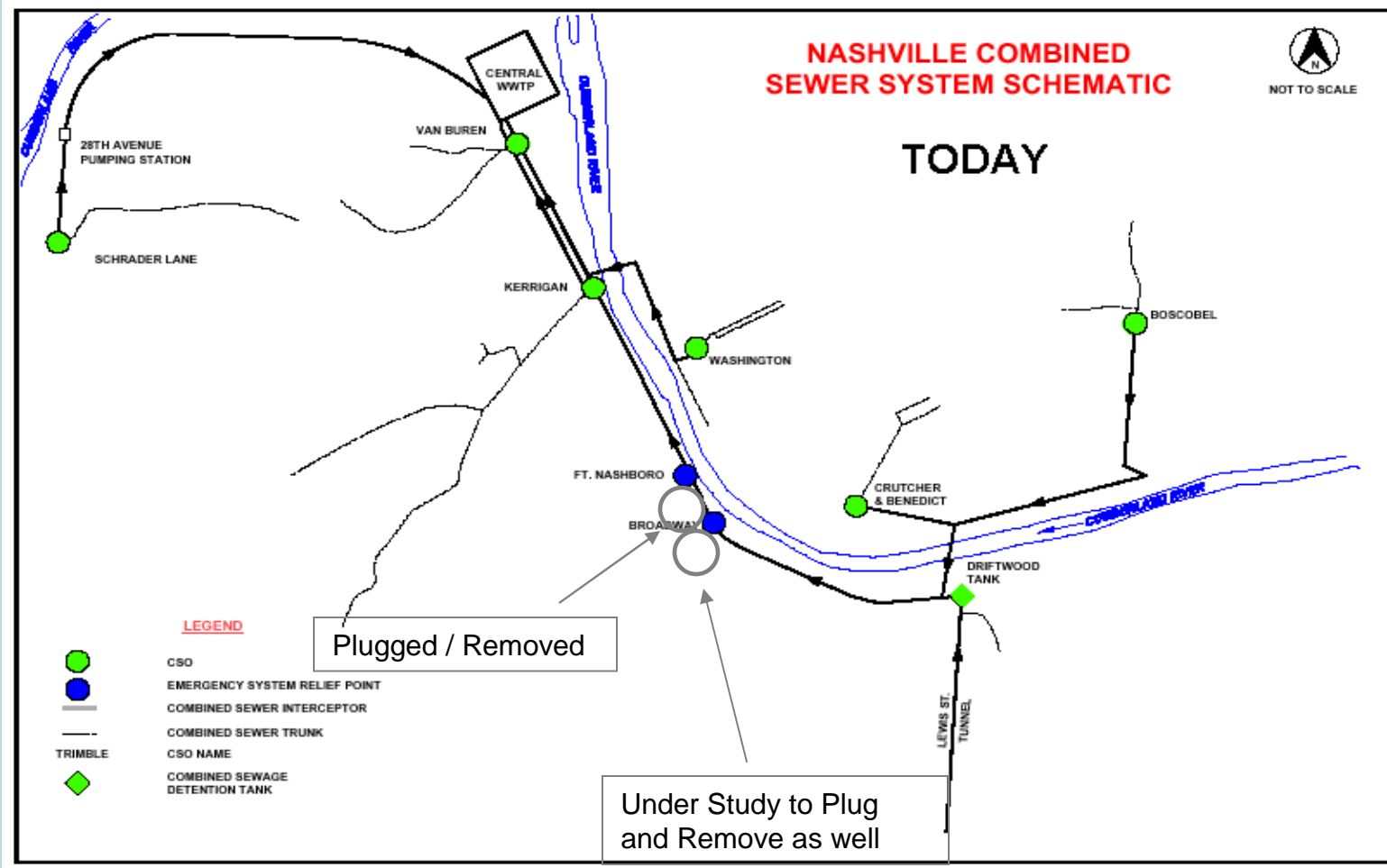
Facts in Brief: Sewer System

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>% change</u>
Sewer Customers	158,652	191,981	21%
Avg. Daily Treatment	122.4 MGD	144.7 MGD	18%
Sewer Pump Stations	94	103	9.6%
Sewer Pipes	2,426 miles	3,069 miles	26.5%

Overflow Abatement Program (OAP)



Overflow Abatement Program (OAP)



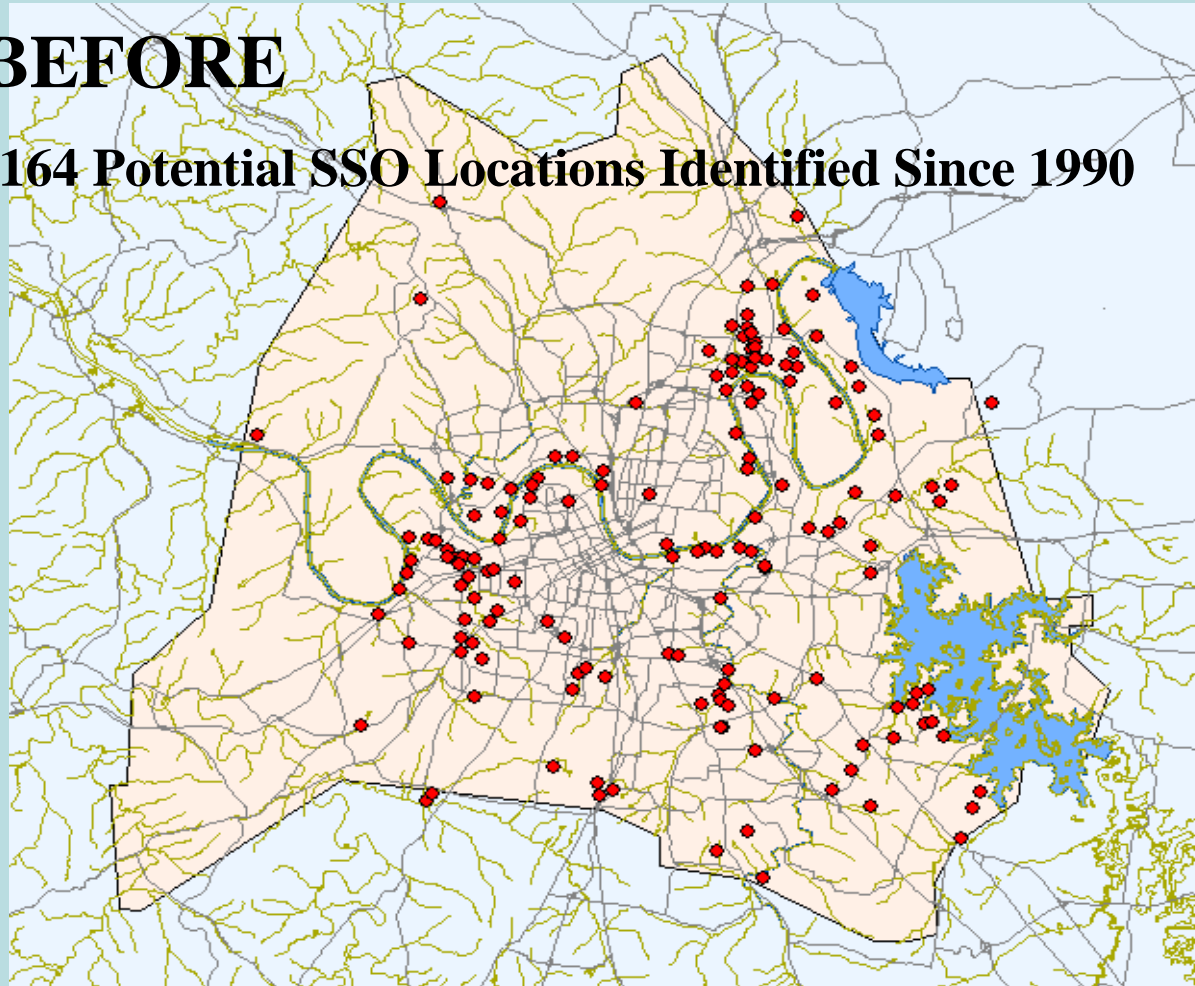
Reduced from 31 points to 6

Overflow Abatement Program (OAP)

Over \$780 Million since 1990

BEFORE

164 Potential SSO Locations Identified Since 1990

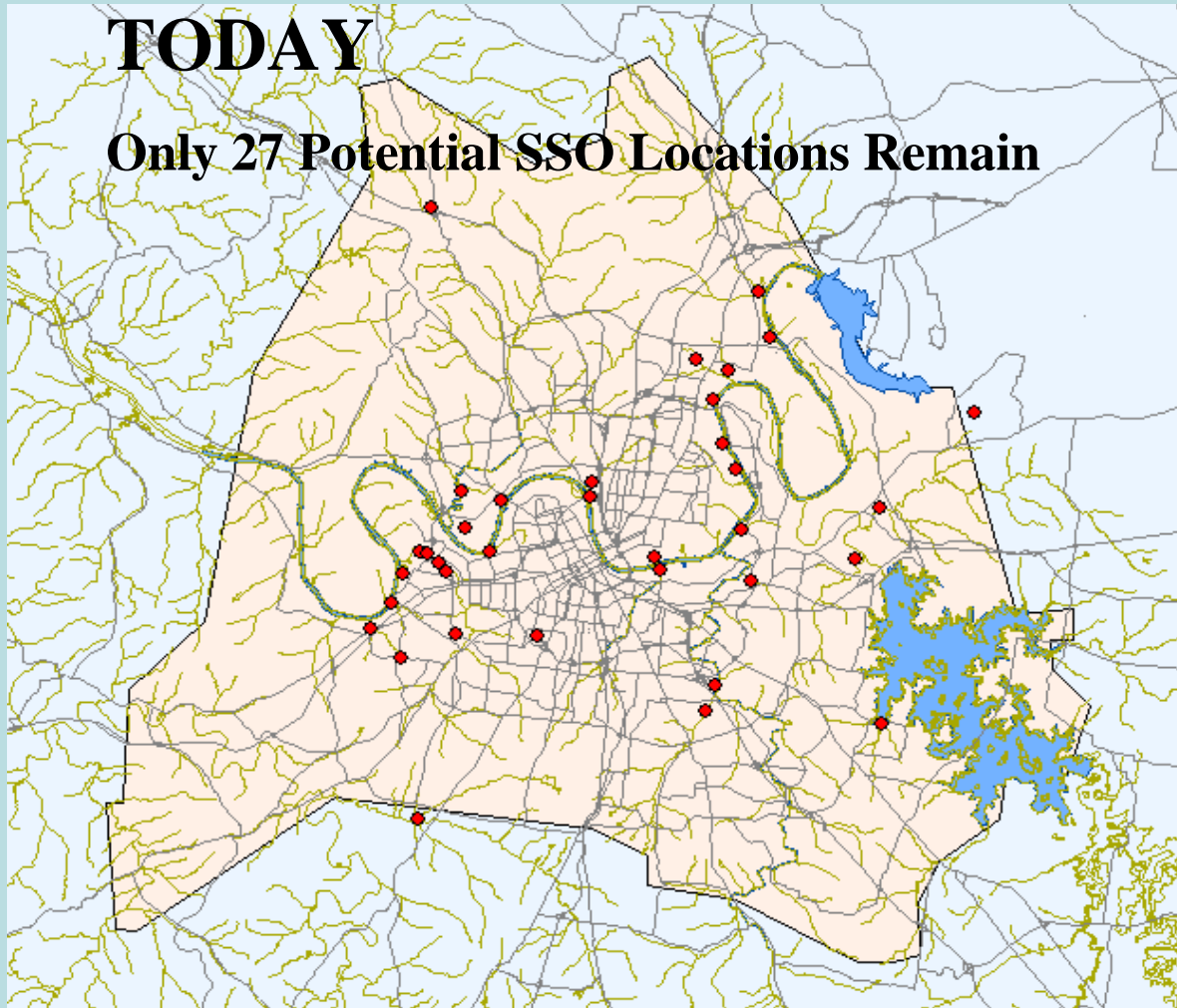


Overflow Abatement Program (OAP)

Over \$780 Million since 1990

TODAY

Only 27 Potential SSO Locations Remain





Water/Sewer Rate History

Last Water Rate Increase—	FY 1995 (Residential)
	FY 1996 (All other classes)
1994	1.0%
1993	1.0%
1992	1.0%
1991	1.0%
1990	1.0%
1989	1.0%
1988	1.0%
1987	1.0%
1986	1.0%
1985	1.0%
1984	1.0%
1983	1.0%
1982	1.0%
1981	1.0%
1980	1.0%
1979	1.0%
1978	1.0%
1977	1.0%
1976	1.0%
1975	1.0%
1974	1.0%
1973	1.0%
1972	1.0%
1971	1.0%
1970	1.0%
1969	1.0%
1968	1.0%
1967	1.0%
1966	1.0%
1965	1.0%
1964	1.0%
1963	1.0%
1962	1.0%
1961	1.0%
1960	1.0%
1959	1.0%
1958	1.0%
1957	1.0%
1956	1.0%
1955	1.0%
1954	1.0%
1953	1.0%
1952	1.0%
1951	1.0%
1950	1.0%
1949	1.0%
1948	1.0%
1947	1.0%
1946	1.0%
1945	1.0%
1944	1.0%
1943	1.0%
1942	1.0%
1941	1.0%
1940	1.0%
1939	1.0%
1938	1.0%
1937	1.0%
1936	1.0%
1935	1.0%
1934	1.0%
1933	1.0%
1932	1.0%
1931	1.0%
1930	1.0%
1929	1.0%
1928	1.0%
1927	1.0%
1926	1.0%
1925	1.0%
1924	1.0%
1923	1.0%
1922	1.0%
1921	1.0%
1920	1.0%
1919	1.0%
1918	1.0%
1917	1.0%
1916	1.0%
1915	1.0%
1914	1.0%
1913	1.0%
1912	1.0%
1911	1.0%
1910	1.0%
1909	1.0%
1908	1.0%
1907	1.0%
1906	1.0%
1905	1.0%
1904	1.0%
1903	1.0%
1902	1.0%
1901	1.0%
1900	1.0%

Last Sewer Rate Increase – FY 1996

On May 1, 1999, the following water rate reductions were implemented:

- Residential decreased by 25%
- Small Commercial decreased by 20%
- Intermediate Commercial decreased by 15%
- Large Commercial decreased by 5%

Cost Pressures Experienced by MWS

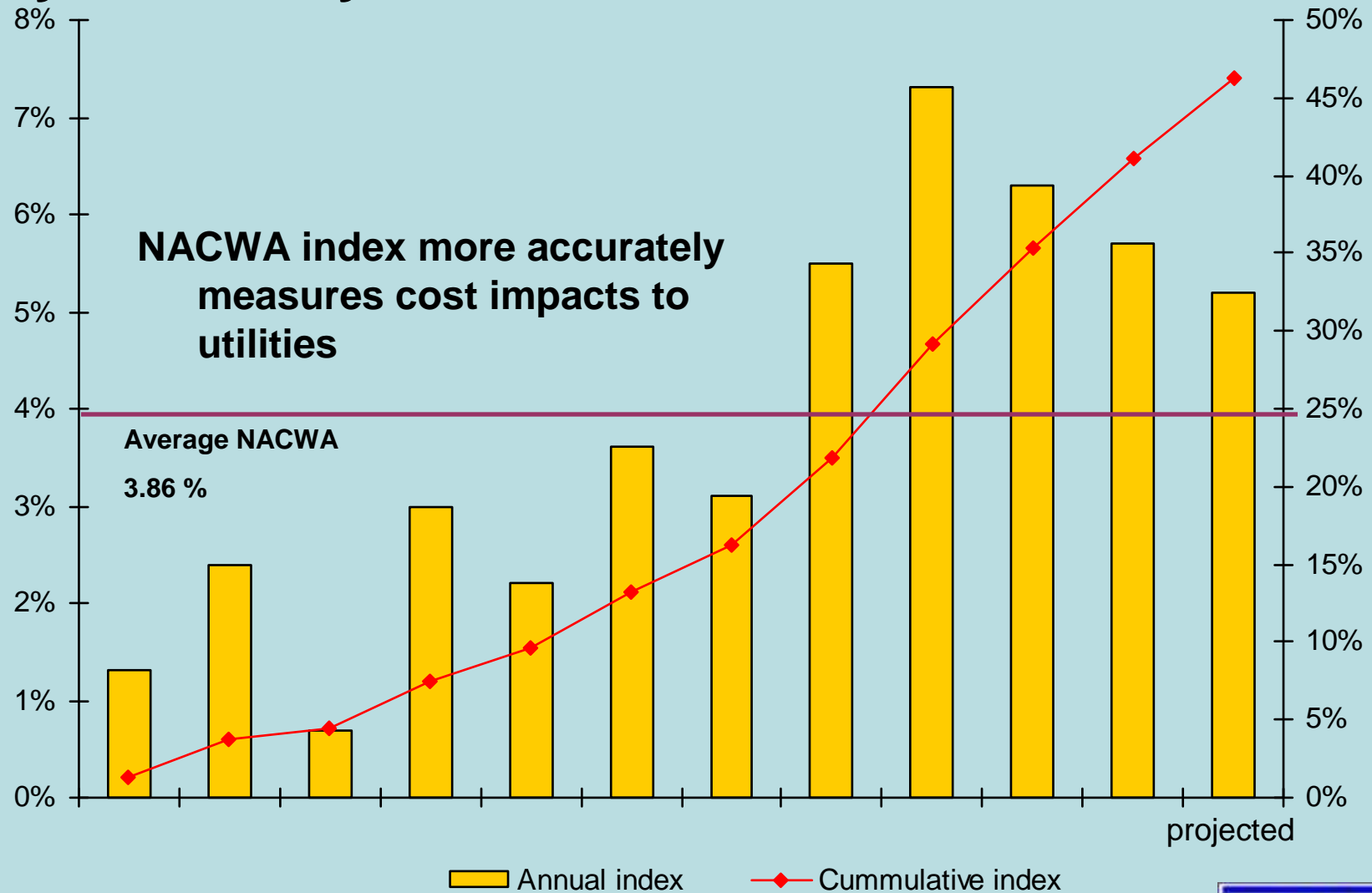
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>change</u>	
Salaries / Benefits	32,034,011	39,707,415	7,673,404	24%
Utilities	10,676,010	15,984,161	5,308,152	50%
Chemicals	2,460,311	4,396,881	1,936,570	79%
Security	664,567	1,953,552	1,288,985	194%
Staffing – MWS	708	670	- 38	- 5%

- Demand for drinking water has increased
- Demand for wastewater treatment has increased
- Operating costs have increased
- Staffing levels have decreased

National Assoc. of Clean Water Agencies

NACWA Index (NACWA)

11-year History





Proposed Consent Decree with EPA

- Required to be compliant with the Clean Water Act
- Required to submit a plan within two years of Consent Decree entry
- Nine years to complete the plan

Stormwater



Stormwater Program

Why do we have a Stormwater Program?

1. Federal Clean Water Act requires it
 - **Unfunded, federally mandated permit**
2. Protect the safety and quality of life of our citizens
 - **Control flooding**
 - **Reduce pollution**
3. Protect property values and promote the natural beauty and function of our streams

Stormwater Responsibilities

- Nashville is fourth largest MS4 system in nation
 - 473 square miles
 - 546,719 population
 - 9,703 outfalls
 - Metro-owned stormwater system components
 - Catch basins, area drains, headwalls > **38,000 inlets**
 - Channels > 3,900 miles
 - Pipes > 600 miles
 - Culverts > 100 miles
 - Detention ponds / BMPs > **3,000 structures**
- 4,000 miles of system**

Water Quality

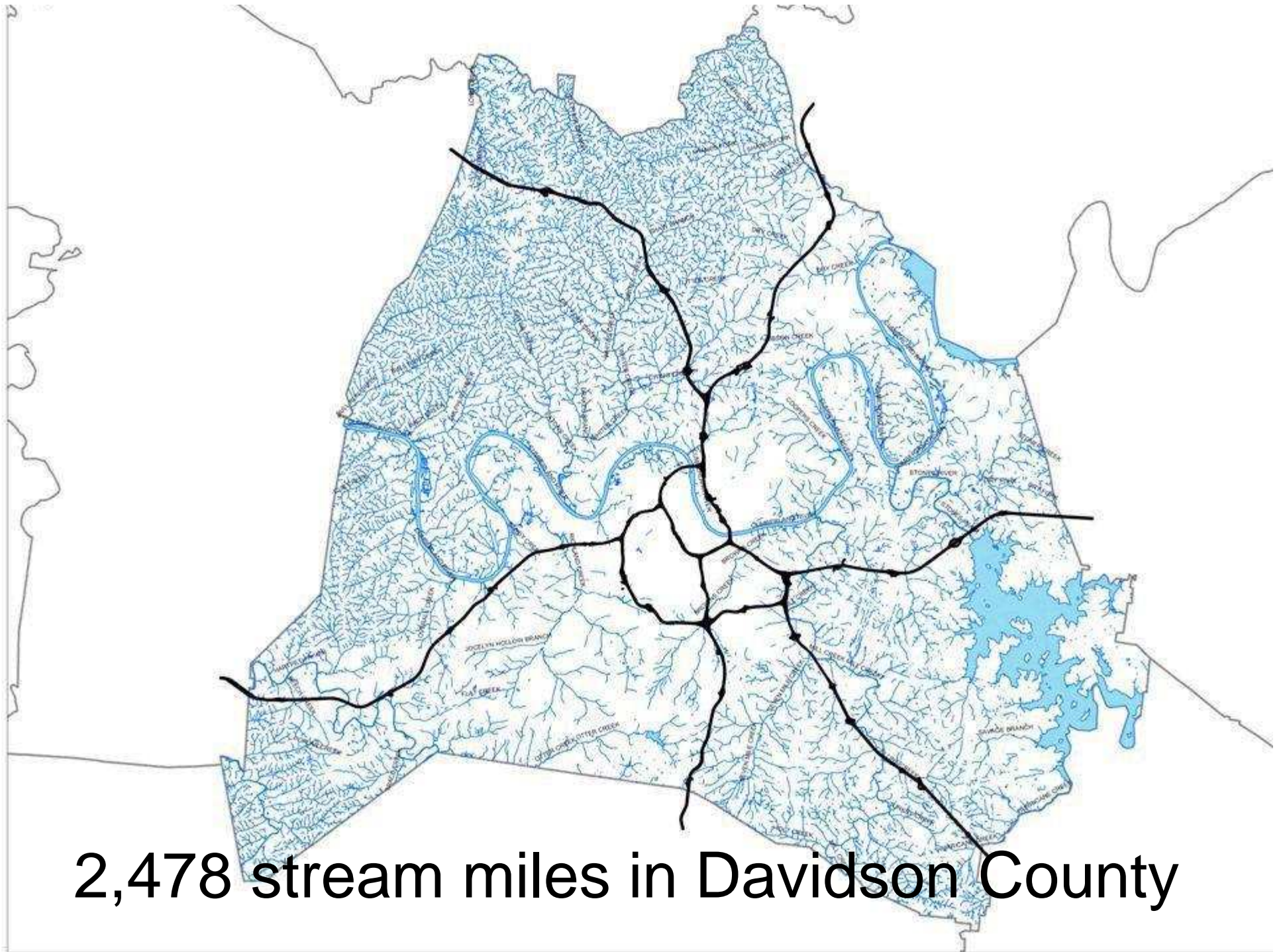
Heron Rookery



Bald Eagle



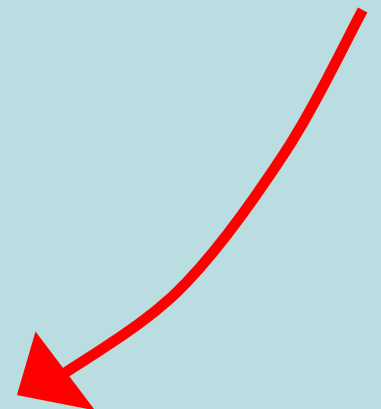




2,478 stream miles in Davidson County



Wimpole Drive



Routine Maintenance



Inside of a 4 ft. x 8 ft. box culvert –
fully filled with debris



Nearly obstructed culvert

Routine Maintenance



Capital Construction

- Capital construction requires planning and design
- Might include:
 - Culvert replacement
 - Headwall replacement
 - Replacing damaged, deteriorated, rotted pipes
 - Increasing capacities
 - Constructing infrastructure where none existed



Capital Construction

Trousdale Road at Hogan Drive

BEFORE



AFTER



Capital Construction



- 45% of pipes are corrugated metal (CMP)
 - Lifespan of 5-25 yrs.
 - Bottoms rust and deteriorate, weakening and sinking
 - Occurs under roads, causing potholes, sometimes complete failure

Pending Project

Stormwater Impacting Road Safety



Pending Project

Backyard Flooding



Pending Project

Chronic Neighborhood Flooding



Ditches and infrastructure
need repair



Releasing water in crawl space
through small trench





Consequences of No Action

- EPA fines
- Increased flooding and pollution
- Increased costs of repairs

**All of this results in a diminishing
quality of life for our citizens**



Where We Are

- Nashville's last rate increase was in 1996
- Residential water rates were reduced in 1999
- 2007 revenue enhancements
- Zero bonding capacity for improvements
- Lack of a comprehensive watershed strategy
- Stricter regulatory environment



Analysis

- Benchmarking Study
- Capital Improvement Plan Review

A dark blue banner at the top of the slide features a faint, stylized image of a city skyline at night, with several skyscrapers illuminated. The title text is overlaid on this banner in a large, white, sans-serif font.

Findings of Benchmarking Study

- On most measures, MWS scored at or below the average shown for other utilities.
- Expenses compared favorably for water and sewer.
- Capital needs were above average for sewer.
- **Conclusion: No evidence that costs or capital needs are out of line with other utilities of comparable size.**



Capital Improvement Plan Review

Review CIP development process

- Project identification
- Project prioritization
- Project development and cost estimating

Affirm or recommend changes to the CIP Process

- Evaluate reasonableness of CIP cost estimates and funding level

Categorize CIP projects as:

- Regulatory
- Repair and maintenance
- Growth
- Other



CIP Review Recommendations

- Fully fund the five-year CIP with a dedicated and consistent funding source
- Continue utilizing the revised Project Prioritization Process as a year-round practice
- Establish a formal 10-year needs assessment to serve as input to the five-year CIP

A cluster of seven blue, glossy spheres of different sizes arranged in a loose, curved pattern on the left side of the white text box.

CleanWater**Infrastructure**Program



Comprehensive Plan

- Water and sewer rate increase
- Propose a new stormwater fee
- Reduce capacity fee
- Reduce late fees
- Fully fund water, sewer and stormwater capital for the next five years



Water/Sewer Rates

Proposed Rate Adjustments

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Water	5%	5%	5%
Sewer	9%	8%	7%
Combined Adjustment	7.8%	7.1%	6.5%



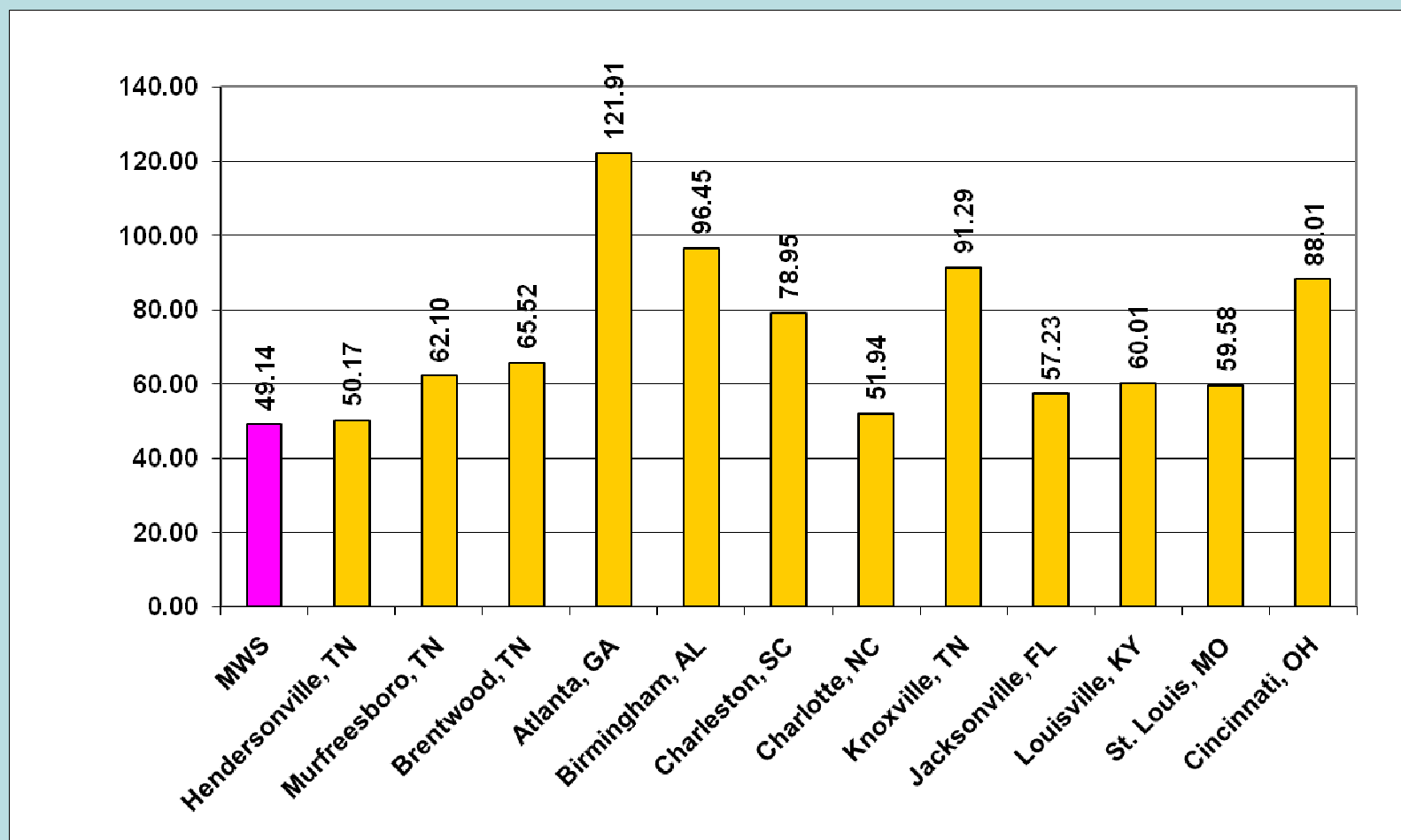
Impact on Rate Payers

	FY 2009	FY 2010
Water bill	\$16.77	\$17.61
Sewer bill	\$32.37	\$35.29
Total bill	\$49.14*	\$52.90*

*Assumes residential customer with 5/8" meter and 9 ccf monthly water consumption

Peer City Combined Water and Sewer Rate Comparison

Based on Residential Service 5/8" Meter, 9ccf or 6,732.5 Gal Consumption





Other Modifications

- Reduced late fee
 - Greater of \$2.50 or 5%
 - Change grace period from 15 to 20 days
- Reduced capacity fees
 - Water and sewer reduced 50%
- Equitable stormwater funding

The slide features a dark blue header with a city skyline and raindrops. The main content is on a light blue background with a table of stormwater rates. The table has two columns: square footage ranges and monthly rates. Below the table, a note explains that the rates are based on impervious square footage.

Residential Stormwater Rates

0-400 sq. ft.	\$ 0.00
400-2,000 sq. ft.	\$ 1.50
2,000-6,000 sq. ft.	\$ 3.00
> 6,000 sq. ft.	\$ 4.50

Monthly rates based on amount of
impervious square footage



Non-Residential Stormwater Rates

0-400 sq. ft.	\$ 0.00
400-12,800 sq. ft.	\$ 20.00
12,800-51,200 sq. ft.	\$ 40.00
51,200-300,000 sq. ft.	\$100.00
300,000 sq. ft.-1 million sq. ft.	\$200.00
> 1 million sq. ft.	\$400.00

Monthly rates based on amount of
impervious square footage



Non-Residential Stormwater Credits

- Quality
- Quantity
- Education



Impact on Rate Payers

	FY 2009	FY 2010
Water bill	\$16.77	\$17.61
Sewer bill	\$32.37	\$35.29
Stormwater fee		\$ 3.00
Total bill	\$49.14*	\$55.90*

*Assumes residential customer with 5/8" meter and 9 ccf monthly water consumption



Rate Adjustments Will Fund

- \$500 million of water and sewer capital projects over the next five years
- Stormwater operations
- \$50 million of stormwater capital projects over the next five years
- Additional funding for “C” projects and home buyout program



Return On Investment

- Environmental stewardship
- Public health and safety
- Economic benefits
- Infrastructure improvement



Visit

<http://www.nashville.gov/water/cwip>

for more information